THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH JULY.

THE NET Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first three months of the current official year, amounted to Rs. 30,58,000, as compared with Rs. 29,00,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

INTERESTING statistics, says the *Englishman*, have been published regarding the forthcoming civic entertainment to the Colonials at the Guildhall. Four thousand five hundred guests are expected. Supposing each carriage to contain three persons, and this is a very liberal calculation, it will mean that about fifteen hundred vehicles will be drawn up in front of the Guildhall. Allowing that six carriages pull up, set down the guests, and drive away again every minute, (and again this is a very liberal calculation), it will take no less than four hours and ten minutes to discharge the carriages. This being done, giving eight yards to every vehicle, the fifteen hundred carriages will extend a distance of nearly seven miles. So far so good, but as yet no calculations have been made as to how many hours or days it will take to get the guests out of the Guildhall.

A BLUE-BOOK on the subject of Maharaja Dhulip Singh is shortly expected.

[illegible] comets have been discovered already this year, and there are several hundred acres of space yet unexplored. An American paper says :—Comets are so plentiful this year that they will be quite generally used for decorations at lawn parties.

A BARRISTER equally famous for his talent and his ugliness attacked his opponent in most violent fashion. The Judge invited him to moderate his tone. Lawyer (resuming) :—"The wretch, however, wears his character stamped on his face; he is the ugliest man I know." Judge (with a smile of ineffable blandness) : "Counsel, you are forgetting yourself ! ! ?"

ON THE seventy-first anniversary of the battle of Waterloo many relations and friends called to congratulate the Earl of Albemarle, one of the last surviving officers of those who were present at the action. Sir Henry Ponsonby was graciously commanded by the Queen to call on Her Majesty's behalf. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Teck, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary Adelaide, with Princess Mary of Teck, did Lord Albemarle the honour of personally paying him visits of congratulation. Magnificent baskets and bouquets of flowers were presented to him, including a splendid nosegay from the Princess Mary Adelaide, and a laurel wreath from Princess Mary of Teck, besides baskets from the Countess of Wemyss, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Dowager Lady de Clifford, Lady Borthwick, Lady Margaret Hamilton, Lady Wantage, and many others.

THE much-talked of concession of reduced rates for press telegrams rates between England and India is so hedged about with exceptions and conditions that it becomes no concession at all worth considering. In the first place, the Suez route is the only one by which reduced-rate messages may be sent; and in the second, it has been declared that the telegrams of Reuter's Agency—to which the Indian newspapers pay a considerable monthly sum, and from which they hoped, under the new rates, to get an adequate return—is to be treated, not as news but as private messages.

SOME time since the First Class Magistrate of Sholapore sentenced four men to rigorous imprisonment for a month and another for a fortnight, for insulting the Ranee of the late Maharaja Holkar, while she was on a visit to a temple at Sholapore, in March last. Her Highness Shrimant Parvatibai, Consort of the late Maharaja Holkar, went to Sholapore in the middle of March for the purpose of visiting the temples in the district. While she was at the temple of Rukmai, she placed some offerings before the idol, but did not make *puja*, a particular form of worship. The worshippers of the goddess Rukmai, who were there, became very angry at Her Highness not having performed the *puja*. When she came out of the temple, and was walking behind a *purda* (screen), two of the accused, making use of filthy expression, said :—"If she had no mind to worship the goddess, why did she come here at all?" The other accused joined in abusing Her Highness, and also abused her attendants. The sepoys in attendance on Her Highness were much incensed at the insult given; but were prevented by the principal man of the party from taking the law into their own hands, as they were under foreign jurisdiction. The First Class Magistrate was sent for; but by the time he arrived on the spot, Her Highness had left the temple. One of her attendants, who felt aggrieved, filed a complaint against accused, and they were all convicted and sentenced as stated. The accused appealed, on the grounds, among others, that the Magistrate pronounced the sentence within an hour of the time when the offence was alleged to have been committed, the trial of the accused being held on the road in front of the Holkar's Wado; and that the Magistrate, who was hostile to the accused, maliciously proceeded with the inquiry, although one of the attendants brought word to the Magistrate that Her Highness did not intend to prosecute them. Justices West and Nanabhai Haridas have now dismissed the appeal, Mr. Justice West remarking that the prisoners fully deserved the punishment which was awarded to them by the Magistrate.—*Indian Daily News.*

TUESDAY, 20TH JULY.

A NATIVE correspondent writes to a Bombay paper from London by the last mail :—"The official delegates from Bengal and Bombay are being very hospitably treated by the British public, who have been inviting them to all the receptions accorded to the representatives of the colonies. It is a matter of great satisfaction to India and its people that their delegates are being so cordially received in every quarter from the Kensinton Palace down to the smallest club-room, and are honoured as the representatives of a great continent in social gatherings intended to cement the bond of union between the different parts of the great British Empire. The motto on the gold and silver medal given to the Commissioners and special delegates entitling them to admission to every part of the Exhibition at any time, is *Cor unum via una*, and the British public have been showing a thorough appreciation of that principle."

THE RUSSIAN delegates, says the *Madras Times*, do not seem to have carried away very accurate information about India. If the Russian correspondent of a London paper is to be relied upon, they are under the impression that there are upwards of 30,000 Germans in Calcutta. Well might Mr. Gladstone be startled on hearing this, as is said to have been the case. At the last Census, there were only 8,152 of all Continental Europeans in Calcutta, besides 277 Americans. Again, the Muhammadans regard the Russian Czar as "the head of all orthodox peoples !"

A STORY of Miss Mary Anderson comes from America. While she was rehearsing the part of Juliet, an eminent physician, an intimate friend, was present. The performance delighted him till towards the conclusion of the play when his countenance wore a troubled expression. When it was over he went up to the actress. "My dear young lady," he said, "you are wrong in one of your effects. Don't you know that a corpse doesn't stiffen for at least six hours after death ?" "My dear doctor," responded Mary slowly speaking in deep, rich tones, and adopting a strong American twang, "do you think I'am going to keep my audience *waiting for six hours while I stiffen ?*"

THE Expulsion Law was promulgated in France on June 23, and is in these terms :—"(1) The territory of the Republic is and remains forbidden to the heads of families which have reigned in France and to their direct heirs in the order of primogeniture. (2) The Government is empowered to forbid the territory of the Republic to the other members of these families. The prohibition is pronounced by a decree of the President of the Republic, adopted in Cabinet Council. (3) He who in violation of the prohibition shall be found in France, in Algeria, or in the colonies shall be punished by an imprisonment of from two to five years. At the expiration of this punishment he shall be conducted to the frontier. (4) The members of families which have reigned in France shall be unable to enter the army or navy, or to fill any public function or any elective trust."

THE following is from the *Madras Mail* :—Already are preparations being made at Ootacamund for the final departure in September of Mr. Grant-Duff to Madras, to which he may probably bid farewell a little time before the 5th of November, when his term of office expires. He was a Liberal when he arrived among us in 1881, but he will be to all intents and purposes a Conservative when he reaches London. His former leader has broken faith with, and broken up, the Liberal party, and Mr. Grant-Duff is but one of many prominent members of that party who now find themselves in a false position for which they are themselves in no way responsible. But, whatever change of attitude has been forced upon rational Liberals in the last four months, the next Governor of Madras will be a professing Conservative, and the chances are considerable that Lord Harris will be found to be the coming man. He was Under-Secretary of State for India in Lord Salisbury's recent Administration. He is married to a sister of the Lord St. Vincent who was killed in the Soudan last year. He has no family. As yet he is known to fame almost solely on account of his achievements in cricket. He is not a Crœsus, but he is said to be a very sociable man, with a goodly reserve of intellectual force and a wide knowledge of men and manners. Mr. Claude Vincent would almost to a certainty be his Private Secretary. The Right Honourable Sir H. Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., and a Conservative, has also been confidently spoken of as Mr. Grant-Duff's successor.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JULY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy, at the end of the Simla season, probably visits Peshawar and other places on the north-west frontier as well as Bombay, Haiderabad, and Madras.

MR. F. B. PEACOCK, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, having returned from privilege leave, his *locum tenens*, Mr. W. D. Blyth, has taken charge of the office of Inspector-General of Registration from Mr. R. Stanley-Collier, who had been acting in that capacity, *vice* Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, on furlough.

NEWS comes from Manipore that Surat Chundra Singh, the eldest of the Princes, has been installed on the *guddee*, while Kula Chandra, the second brother, has received the title of *Jubaraj*, and Tez Chandra, the youngest, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

WE learn from the Road Cess Funds Report for 1884-85 that "in the Burdwan Division not only were the funds called upon to provide the relief works in most parts of the division, but in others considerable damage was done to roads and bridges by the extensive floods in the month of August. In the Birbhum district the funds that would have been spent on village roads, in addition to other funds amounting Rs. 16,000, besides special grants from Government, were spent on road and tank works in the most distressed parts of the district. In Burdwan Rs. 9,783, which ought to have been spent on village roads, were devoted to relief works, and Rs. 2,479 were spent by the Collector for improving the drinking—water-supply in several places, in addition to a special Government grant of Rs. 25,000. In Bankura,—in addition to the regular allotment of Rs. 3,500,—the Government grant of Rs. 5,000, and an additional sum of Rs. 6,325, were spent for the repair and construction of village roads in the distressed districts. In Hugli and Howra advances, amounting to Rs. 28,997, were made, and in the Midnapur district Rs. 16,378, were expended on the construction and maintenance of village roads."

HIS HOLINESS Pope Leo XIII. (Giacchino Pecci) will next year celebrate the fiftieth year of his elevation to the priesthood; and the Catholic world has resolved to commemorate the event in a befitting manner. Arrangements are already being made for the presentation to his Holiness, in the name of the youth of all Roman Catholic peoples, of a collection of curiosities and works of art, and of the handiwork of the different schools to which sodalities and confra-

ternities are attached throughout the world. Besides this, the episcopal body throughout the world proposes to make a presentation of a costly set of Pontifical vestments and alter ornaments for use at high functions at St. Peter's.

Allen's Indian Mail says:—"It is announced in the gossip of the newspapers that, according to present arrangements His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will sail from London for Bombay in the P. and O. steamer *Bengal* on 2nd September next. It is rather early for reporters of news to make coming events so certain. According to other rumours, his Royal Highness's services may be required nearer home, and it is possible that he does not return to India this year, if at all."

A FLYING "reconnaissance," it is said, will be made next cold weather of a railway line from Ajmere across the Bikaneer desert to Bhawulpore, in connection with the scheme of strategic railway on the frontier.

THURSDAY, 22ND JULY.

WE learn from the last annual report of the Court of Wards, which under Government administers the estates of minor *zemindars* and *talukdars* of Oudh, that the number of estates under management was fifty-eight. Five were released last year, and five new ones were taken up. The gross rental amounted to Rs. 15,84,161; and the arrears of previous years to Rs. 2,11,308. The collections were Rs. 15,43,177 on account of current rents, and Rs. 58,802 on account of arrears, the total amount realised being thus slightly in excess of a year's rental. Such is never the case in Bengal.

WE HAVE received the first number of a vernacular weekly newspaper, called *Arya-Pratibha*. The articles are all well written, and display considerable ability. We need hardly say that we wish the proprietors success in their undertaking.

THE *Economist* comments severely upon a gross instance of procrastination on the part of the India Office in connection with Mr. J. E. O'Conor's review of the Trade of British India noticed in the columns of the *Home News* last week. What is the good, it pertinently asks, of publishing officially the statistics of 1884-85 when the statistics of 1885-86 are already available from non-official publications? As a matter of fact, apparently Mr. O'Conor's report was not only finished, but printed and circulated by the Indian Government in the middle of last August. It would be received at the India Office before the close of September. Nevertheless, according to present arrangements, the English public have to wait until the whole book has been set up in type again and reprinted in London before it is issued to them. Is there any necessity for this reprinting at all especially when it seems to involve a delay of some nine months?

THE English papers announce the death of Sir George Welsh Kellner, K.C.M.G., C.S.I, which took place at his residence in Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, on the 10th ultimo. The son of Francis Daniel Kellner, Esq., he was born in 1825, entered the service of the East India Company in 1841, and was employed successively in the Revenue, Public Works, Military and Financial Departments. From 1871 to 1878 he was Military Accountant-General of India, was appointed Financial Commissioner and Member of Council in Cyprus in 1878, and was made Assistant Paymaster-General for Chancery business in 1884. He was nominated Companion of the Order of the Star of India in 1877, and a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1879. Sir George Kellner was a man of genial manners and genuine kindness of heart, and his loss will be felt by a wide circle of friends.

A MEMORIAL has been addressed to the Viceroy, on behalf of the inhabitants and residents of the district of Kamrup, setting forth "the grave injustice which they consider has been done to the people of this district and the province of Assam generally by the action of the Assam Government, in virtually confiscating the bulk of the cultivated land in the province, by the introduction of a clause in the terms of annual leases whereby such lands cannot be sold, inherited, or transferred. To show the wide extent to which this policy of confiscation applies the memorialists beg to call His Lordship's attention to page 129 of the Assam Administration Report for 1884-85 from which it will be seen that, out of 824,659 acres of cultivated land in the province, 525,473 acres are held under annual leases, and only 299,186 under decennial leases." The memorialists beg his Lordship to take this matter into consideration, and to pass such orders as may relieve them and other rural populations of Assam "from the deep anxiety and alarm into which they have been thrown by unaccountable action of the Assam administration."

A SRINUGGER correspondent, writing on the 7th July, says:—"The heat has become almost oppressive in the valley now, the thermometer rises to 88 in the house in the day-time, and does not get below 81 at night. This is in the cooler places; at less protected spots the range is to 94, an unusual temperature here. For this reason, perhaps, earthquakes again occur; last night, at 9-30, there was a very loud noise like thunder, succeeded by a slight shock, and this is the second shock within three weeks. The truth is that earthquakes in Cashmere are normal; they are constantly occurring, but they seem to take place during the increase of the moon, the severity of each shock being greater as the moon nears the full. At least this was the case last year, when there were not less than two hundred shocks in six months from the 30th May when the first great shock happened. The heat has driven the Resident and many of the visitors to the retreat in a mountain some two thousand feet above the valley, the usual summer resort of Gulmarg."

FRIDAY, 23RD JULY.

KING THEEBAW was not very particular as to the stowage of gunpowder:

When Mandalay was captured, a very large quantity of gunpowder was found in some enclosed buildings in the palace yard, stored in large open barrels (not powder barrels) and kerosine tins, the floors of all the buildings being covered with loose powder. The floors were deluged by water to prevent accidents, and the whole find was emptied into a swamp not far from the enclosure. The greater portion of the powder thus destroyed was of local manufacture, of a fine grain resembling F. G., but of an inferior description. There was also a large number of 1 lb. tins of an English manufactured sporting powder, which, judging by their rusty appearance, had been stored a long time at Mandalay. In two other buildings were found a large quantity of sulpher, and a still larger quantity of saltpetre. A further find of gunpowder was made in a loft, over a shed where the guns in charge of the 3 I Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, were parked. The powder was stored in three large glazed earthen jars, the mouths of which were only covered with earthen saucers. This powder, amounting to about 20 barrels, was found to be of fairly good quality, apparently of English manufacture, and appeared to have been purchased in 1-lb. tins, which had been emptied into the earthen vessels. The empty tins, of which a large number were found all over the palace and surrounding buildings, were collected, refilled with the captured powder, and issued, with a proportion of bullets and percussion caps, with the captured arms to well disposed villagers of the surrounding district, to enable them to offer resistance to bands of dacoits. A large number of percussion arms were also found, vast quantities of percussion caps, about 200 tons weight of bullets, some 220 rifled small arms on the principle of the Martiniti Henry rifle, but carrying a much smaller cartridge than that used for the British weapon, apparently of French manufacture, and some 1,750 cannons of sorts, principally cast iron ones, which were of no use, and, these were burst or otherwise destroyed, and buried in the palace yard.

IN 1885, 62,034 natives of Ireland left her shores to settle elsewhere, the figures for the five preceding years being as follows: In 1884, 75,863, in 1883 108,724; in 1882, 89,136; in 1881, 78,417; and in 1880, 95,517.

THE Remfry Memorial Tablet, set up in the hall of the Dalhousie Institute, was unveiled on Monday last by the Hon'ble H. L. Harrison, before a large body of the friends and well-wishers of the Institute. Mr. Remfry was an ardent well-wisher of the Institute and very kind hearted and good natured citizen.

A LONDON correspondent, writing before the election, says:—"I hear from one of Mr. Gladstone's intimate associates that both his health and spirits have risen in prospect of the fight. Even his voice feels the inspiriting influence of the situation, and has so greatly gained its strengh that he faces without anxiety the prospects of the campaign. I hear a story, for the truth of which I vouch, which illustrates the remarkable influence he wields over his colleagues. When the Cabinet met after the vote on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill, Mr. Childers was met in Pall Mall by one of his colleagues in the Cabinet. 'What is it to be,' said the colleague, 'resignation or dissolution?' 'Oh! resignation by all means,' said Mr. Childers, emphatically. 'It would be the greatest folly to dissolve just now.' This view, strongly held by the Home Secretary, was shared by Sir William Harcourt, and possibly by one or two other members of the Cabinet. It appeared certain that there would at least be an animated discussion on the subject. When the Cabinet met, Mr. Gladstone produced his familiar quarto sheet of paper covered with notes, and observing that the Cabinet would probably like to hear his views on the question at issue, recited eleven reasons in favour of dissolution. This was exactly an argument apiece for the members present, and it sufficed. Not a single voice was uplifted in objection to, or even in discussion of, the proposal, and, after an unusually brief sitting, dissolution was unanimously agreed to."

THE ladies of Paris, tired of wearing dead birds, are now spending fabulous sums in procuring all sorts of creeping things—such as spiders, beetles, etc.—with which to adorn their hair and dresses. "It seems" says an English paper, "the idea originated with Mdme. Judic, who, during her tour in 'the Golden South Americas,' was presented by a deputation of feminine admirers in Brazil with a 'brace' or 'pair' or 'couple'—we are not sure of the technical terms for two insects—of Brazilian beetles, or 'gold bugs' which it appears, can be trained, and are tethered by thin gold chains to a hair-pin and allowed to wander about her head at their own sweet will. This idea of ladies adorning themselves with living insects is hardly original. Not to go as far back as the time of the Egyptians and Etruscans, we ourselves remember seeing in the Brazils a party of ladies who, having captured a number of fireflies, enclosed them in long tubes of muslin, with which they trimmed the fronts of their dresses. If Mdme. Judic's beetles could speak, they would probably say, with Pascal, 'Fashion is a tyrant from which nothing frees us.' In the meantime they are the subject of much comment in Paris; for, as Pope said in a famous epigram, 'Ladies will talk of what runs in their head.'"

SATURDAY, 24TH JULY.

APROPOS of the expulsion of the French Princes, a lover of statistics has drawn up a list of the monarchs who have come to an untimely or ignominious end. According to this authority the world has had 2,550 kings or emperors who have reigned over 74 peoples. Of these 300 were overthrown, 64 were forced to abdicate, 28 committed suicide, 23 became mad or imbecile, 100 were killed in battle, 123 were captured by the enemy, 25 were tortured to death, 151 were assassinated, and 108 were executed.

THE VEN'BLE ex-Dewan of Bhownugger, Mr. Gowrishanker Udayshankar, C. S. I., underwent, last week, the ceremony of admission to the holy order of Sanyasis. For some years after his retirement from active life, the aged ex-Minister was occupied during the greater portion of his time with philosophical contemplation suggested by the study of the Vedas. Mr. Edwin Arnold, who saw him only a few months back, thus describes him in his "India Revisited":—"Although now upwards of eighty years of age, this venerable Hindoo gentleman retains all his faculties, together with a most retentive memory, which allows him to talk with singular erudition of his favourite Sanskrit studies. The appartment where he sat was full of ancient MSS., old inscriptions and carvings, fossils, coins, and bound books in Sanskrit, evidencing the wide and cultivated taste of the retired Minister." Mr. Gowrishankar served the State of Bhownugger in different capacities for about 55 years, of which about 32 years were spent as Prime Minister. Having reached the fulness of years and honours, he retired to seek solace in the contemplation of those deeper problems of life, which necessarily demand a certain freedom from the affairs of the world. So far it was a life of holy living, but having reached the good old age of eighty-one, "he thought the time had come when he should prepare himself for holy dying by a complete renunciation of the active concerns of this life, and an excessive devotion to the thoughts of the life to come."

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week ending July 17 was 176 against 161 and 155 in the two preceding weeks and less than the corresponding weeks of last year by 36. There were 28 deaths from cholera against 6 and 7 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small pox during the week. The deaths from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 52 and 11 respectively against 58 and 16 in the two preceding weeks. The general death rate was 21·1 per mille per annum against 22.1 the mean of the last 5 years.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday, 27th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Electric Discharges in high Vacua. Speculations concerning on Fourth State of Matter.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *29th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Reed-Pipes and Wind Instruments.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the *30th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Oxygen and its Properties.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 24th, 1886. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1886.

THE ORIGINAL SIDE OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE *Pioneer* has come to the rescue. It assures the public that the "Finance Committee have really initiated nothing" against the Original Side, and that "they have certainly no virulent hostility against the High Court." The epithet "virulent," is somewhat awkward; by implication it suggests an admission of "hostility," and only mitigates it by subtracting virulence from it. But this is, perhaps, what is not meant, and may be looked upon as a specimen of what *Punch* describes as "things one would rather have left unsaid." For our part we think it unfair that the Committee should be charged with hostility, or ill-feeling,or partiality on account of their taking into consideration all the various questions of reduction which turn up in the course of their enquiries. They have an ungracious task to perform. Every question of retrenchment involves some individual or sectional interest, and if a charge of hostility is to be foisted in every case, the Committee may as well give up their task, and the public should be the last to hamper their action by giving currency to any unmerited accusation. There is room enough and a wide margin too for the discussion of the merits of all questions of retrenchment without descending to sinister motives. As regards the Original Side,the Committee only enquire if a reduction is possible, and suggest a plan by which it might be effected, leaving it to the Judges of the Court and the public to say whether the plan suggested would be feasible or not. This is quite right and business-like, and we should be the last to find fault with it. As to the plan itself we have already said our say in our issue of the 5th current, and have nothing now to gainsay. We hold that in the High Court are involved vital public interests, and nothing should be done to disturb its integrity. Weakened as it is by the Lyttonean tampering, the Court is still the bulwark of public liberty,and no amount of money spent on it can be too much for the invaluable service it does. The only argument urged is that it costs too much, and we have already shown that such is not the case; that instead of costing the Government any thing, it is really a source of subtantial gain to it. The figures which we gave in our last article, and which were taken from the Finance Committee's letter are, however, not correct. The letter shows that, the probate duties apart, the Original Side costs the Government Rs. 68,000 a year, whereas in reality it does nothing of the kind. The Court's Administration Reports for 1883 and 1884 are now before us, and they show that the total cost of the Original Side in 1883, was Rs. 1,82,395-11-10, while its receipts, exclusive of Probate and Administration duty, amounted to Rs. 2,44,115-7-7, or Rs. 61,719-11-9 in excess of the cost, *i. e.* instead of the Original Side costing Government Rs. 68,000 it yielded to Government a profit of Rs. 61,719. Including the Probate and Administration duty, which yielded Rs. 2,26,413, the net gain to Government was Rs. 2,88,132. In 1884 the account stood thus:—

Receipts	Rs.	2,30,603	15	6
Expenditure	„	1,89,659	10	5
Excess of receipts		40,944	5	1
Probate duty		2,45,382	0	0
Net gain to Govt.	Rs.	286,326	5	1

The case in 1882 was very much the same; the gain was Rs. 2,82,964. Adverting to the Probate duty the Court justly remarks:—"As the duty in question, is not levied under the General Stamp Act, but is realised under the Court Fees Act of 1870, it must in one sense be regarded as part of the revenue of the Court." The argument is unassailable, and cannot be set aside. The duty apart,the following are the financial results of the Original Side during the last three years:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1882	2,67,265	1,82,978	84,287
1883	2,44,115	1,82,896	61,219
1884	2,30,604	1,89,660	40,944

These figures entirely repudiate the statement in the Finance Committee's letter that the Original Side costs the Government 68,000 rupees a year; and as the Court is not avowed to be an ordinary source of Government revenue, the theory of retrenchment to save the expense of Government falls to the ground. It is, as far as the public is aware of, not the duty of the Committee to devise new sources of revenue, or to adapt the old sources so as to make them more profitable, and so the Original Side of the High Court does not in any way fall within the purview of the Committee. They may as legitimately suggest the raising of the duty on Champagne, (will they?), as suggest tampering with the constitution of the Court. Retrenchment implies the cutting down of what an individual or a Government has ordinarily to pay, but as for the Original Side the Government has nothing to pay, and for years have had nothing to pay, it is a solecism to talk of retrenchment there. The question honestly put would be how to make the Court more paying than what it is now? but to put it in this form would be to destroy the self-assumed jurisdiction of the Finance Committee; it would besides be so repulsive to public feeling as an attempt to increase taxation on justice, that it would be universally denounced as most preposterous. Hence the misuse of language, and hence it is that the public takes amiss the action of the Finance Committee. Thus it is clearly not the public that is labouring under imperfect information as the *Pioneer* apologist of the Committee would have it, but it is the Committee which have committed a gross blunder by interfering with what they had no concern, and are being denounced for it. People do not readily admit blunders on the part of highly experienced men; it is natural to suspect that there is a motive in such cases, and so the Committee must blame themselves if their action is misunderstood. Bumptious denouncing of others while receding from an untenable position is a kind of tactics which, however convenient and habitual to the *quasi* Government organ, cannot suffice to protect its clients. As for the Original Side, the rumour is that if it die its position will be like that of the eagle whose greatest pang was not due to impending death, but to the consciousness that the shaft that was killing it was winged with an eagle's feather.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

THE horrors which the philanthropy of Howard brought to light have invested the idea of imprisonment with every thing that is most detestable. And sooth to say, the jails in Europe, no less in India, were the most inhuman in their arrangements in the last century, and humanity naturally suggested the idea of doing away with jails as much as possible. To this idea is mainly due the abolition of imprisonment for debt in many parts of Europe and America. Inasmuch, however, as imprisonment is a mode of punishment which cannot be altogether done away with, there being no other more humane mode accessible to civilization, it has not been possible to do away with it altogether. For some offence or other it must be resorted to, and the question has been with legislators where to draw the line of distinction. The first movement was made in America, and it resulted in the abolition of imprisonment for small debts. This was improved upon in England and some other parts of Europe by bringing in aid of it the law of insolvency, and between the two relief is afforded to all unfortunate debtors, the fraudulent alone being doomed to imprisonment, and that not often. In India the same feeling has been in operation for a long time, and the changes made in our laws by the British Indian Legislature has done every thing possible short of absolutely prohibiting imprisonment for debt. As the law now stands no person in India need go to jail who will declare himself insolvent, and nothing further can be done in the interest of honest debtors. This is, however, not enough for those who long for the reputation of being known as Howards (Brummagem imitations though they be) by abolishing all imprisonment for debt, and hence the Debtor's Bill now before the Indian legislature. The advocates of abolition care not to open their eyes and see how matters stand in this country, and what effect their scheme will have in practical operation. They want the scheme apparently for the reputation they covet, and they will have it whether the public at large suffer by it or not. The highest judicial authorities in the country, those who are best able to judge by their long personal experience and thorough knowledge of the subject, have told them most distinctly and emphatically that in the present state of the country, with the minute subdivision to which real property is liable under the Muhammadan law of inheritance, the total absence of any thing like a correct public record of rights, the imperfections of courts of law, the prevalence of the Benami system, the extreme difficulty on the part of creditors of proving the proprietory rights of debtors, the abolition of imprisonment altogether would amount to a premium on dishonesty; that it would open the door wide for all sorts of fraud, and seriously affect the well being of society. Credit is the most potent factor in the progress of trade and commerce, and that would be seriously injured, if not altogether destroyed. Promissory Notes, which owe their value mainly to the readiness with which execution may be demanded, and which are so largely resorted to by merchants, will lose most of their value and thereby hamper commerce. To the poorer classes of the country, and that means the great bulk of the people, credit is the only means of sustenance for the greater part of the year, and the destruction of that credit is tantament to condemning them to pauperism or starvation whenever they are in want. But it would seem that the lovers of fame, who would fain be known as Howards, care not if the people die so long as the reformers are sure of their fame. We can readily believe that the gentlemen concerned in the draft law have not analysed the case in the way we put it; that they are not acting with the deliberate intention of doing harm to the people; that they are being misled by crotchets, by idolas of the closet, by wild theories, and vague ideas; but that does not in the least alter the nature of the case. They have the case very clearly put before them by the highest judicial authorities, and if, instead of meeting all the arguments fairly, fully, and openly, they persist in their course, they must not find fault with those who fail to follow them. Mr. Ilbert had before him most of the arguments of his opponents when he moved the first reading of the Bill, and it behoved him then to point out the fallacy of those arguments (if there were any). If only out of courtesy to the high rank of the judges who opposed his scheme, he should have noticed them; but he did nothing of the kind; he shunted them out of the line as expounders of exploded theories. Nay, he made matters worse by saying that out of respect for their opinion he would not pass the law for the provinces in behalf of which they wrote, but at the same time he provided that the law should come into operation in those provinces by the fiat of the executive, so that his opponents may not have another opportunity to oppose the law. This reduces the expression of consideration for his opponents into a mere sham. The arguments, moreover, apply to all India, and the fact of Sir A. Lyall, (not a judicial officer,) thinking otherwise, makes no difference whatever. Mr. Ilbert's grand argument for the abolition of imprisonment for debt is that the law on the subject may be, and indeed now, is used as an instrument of vindictiveness. That it is so used at times is a fact which cannot be denied, and as long as human nature remains what it is now the same misuse of law must occur; but the fact does no more justify the abolition of imprisonment altogether, than the fact of men bringing false charges against their neighbours in the Police Court, justify the abolition of private prosecution in the Police. The obvious remedy in such cases is to punish those who abuse the laws and not to abolish the Police. If vindictive imprisonment be common in the country it would be the simplest thing possible to pass a law making the offence punishable by fine or otherwise. In this connexion the question arises are vindictive imprisonments really common? We showed in our last article that such was not the case

and we have now some further facts to prove our position. In the Administration Reports of the High Court we find that in 1883, the total number of decrees passed in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court was 4,06,789, but the total of applications for execution was 3,55,444, and out of these only in 8845 cases warrants were issued and imprisonment followed barely in 2207 cases, 6638 paying off before or at arrest, *i. e.* for every thousand cases of execution only 6·2 persons were actually put into jail, or say 1 in 200. In 1884 the total number of cases determined was 4,25,421, and of applications for execution 3,72,291; out of which there was imprisonment in 2179 cases and issue of warrant but not followed by imprisonment 6,585. These figures give 5·85 imprisonments for every 1000 cases of execution. If figures mean any thing those we have cited above show clearly that the apprehended vindictiveness is the merest scarecrow. It does not exist in any thing like the proportion which would make it a matter of serious consideration. It is impossible to believe that the 2179 cases of imprisonment in 1884, were all due to vindictiveness. It is well-known that recusancy or desire to evade payment on the part of debtors leads as much to the issue of warrants as vindictiveness on the part of creditors, and if, in the absence of sufficient data, we divide the cases under the two heads equally—the result will be that vindictiveness would come in for 1089 cases, or an average of 2·92 in every thousand, or less than one-third of a case in every hundred cases. Surely it would amount to the acme of hardihood to say that less than 3 cases of vindictiveness in a thousand was an amount of evil which would justify the denial of justice to a great number of honest creditors. In the Police Courts the number of false prosecutions is vastly greater, some thing over 20 per cent., but no one in his senses has yet proposed that Police prosecutions should be stopped, because many persons are harassed by false prosecutions. We are free to admit that the figures given above make out the amount of human depravity to be less than what our experience of the world would accept to be correct. But the difficulty is easily removed. The necessity of feeding a debtor in jail, instead of satisfying the feeling of vindictiveness, becomes a source of annoyance. The idea of feeding a wretch who has defrauded him by borrowing money without any intention of paying is by no means a pleasant one to a creditor. In cool blood one feels it a folly to waste good money after bad, and hence it is that imprisonment is so little resorted to. To the creditors the real value of the law of imprisonment rests, not on its punitive character, but on the healthy influence it exercises on the action of debtors. For one that goes to jail three times that number pay off their debts the moment warrants are out against them. The figures, show that in 1884 for 2179 that went to jail 6585 paid their debts on hearing of the warrants. How many thousands paid even before warrants were out we have no means of knowing exactly; but it would be no violent presumption to suppose that the number was fourfold. The question then stands that for the purpose of saving from jail 1089 persons the Legislature proposes to deprive 26,000 honest creditors of the means, the only means, of realizing their dues. Nor is this all. The 1089 persons already have the means of saving themselves from imprisonment—they have only to declare themselves insolvent, and they are free; but the 26,000 honest creditors have no other means left them for the realization of their dues. Of course when all creditors of the present day have been deprived of their due, through the mistaken philanthropy of Mr. Ilbert and his colleagues, capitalists and moneyed men and tradesmen will, for the sake of self-protection, put a stop to all credit, and the result then will be that the millions who now depend on credit for their own support and that of their family, will go without food every time they have no cash in hand—and—and thank the philanthropists who force them to this dreadful position. It is in the interest of these poor men that we raise our voice, and protest against the proposed inconsiderate action. The poor of the N. W. are in no better position than that of Bengal, and, for whatever Sir Alfred Lyall may say to the contrary, will suffer grievously from the mischievous tampering with the law of credit; they have of late died more frequently of starvation, Mr. Ilbert notwithstanding, than their brethren in Bengal, and their prospects under the proposed law will be the most cheerless possible. Freed from all debt by the fiat of Government the poor may for the next three years or so be comparatively easy, but drought, scarcity or famine cannot be thereby put an end to, and when it comes, as come it must, the said poor will die by thousands like rotten sheep. Of aggravated individual cases of hardship, even in the best of times, there will be no lack, and they will be due mostly to misguided philanthropy.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC expectation was quickened to the utmost, when the proposition was first mooted of appointing a Finance Commission. It was expected that all matters would be thoroughly sifted by an independent body working with open doors in the light of day, and substantial savings would be effected without in any way affecting the efficiency of the machinary of Government. That was, however, not to be. The Commission, in course of gestation, changed nominally into a Committee, but really into an official bureau working in the dark with closed doors. In short, the scheme aborted, and the public feel no sympathy in its work, but apprehend mischief. We must confess that we are not quite hopeful, but still we think that it may in some respects at least do good. Acting under this impression we now submit to it two suggestions which have been placed at our disposal by a friend. We may notice a few others hereafter.

The first suggestion is that the Committee's attention might be turned to enquire, 'whether there might not be a gain of efficiency, with a saving in expense if such appointments as members of Boards of Revenue, Inspectors General of Police, and Jails, and Commissioners of Divisions were made five-year appointments?' If the five-year principle is a sound one, and has been adopted with advantage in the Military Department with regard to Divisional, Brigade and Regimental Commands, wherein is it faulty when applied to the higher Civil posts? For some years past a personal allowance has been paid to the Junior Civilians in the North West Provinces owing to slowness of promotion; would not promotion be accelerated and this block removed without any loss to efficiency by the adoption of the five-year principle in the above mentioned appointments? There is no good in fossilization in the higher ranks and discontent in the lower.

The second point is why should not the pay that is sufficient for the administration of the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Chotanagpur, Berars, and Scinde be equally sufficient for the administration of the Districts in the older Provinces of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the North West? By adopting the scale of Rs. 1833-5-4. per mensem as the salary for a District officer, this anomaly would be done away with of paying men different rates of pay for doing the same work, and there would be a saving to Government in the North West Provinces alone of about a lac and twenty thousand rupees a year. If this scale were applied to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay the saving would be probably four-fold. By making the higher Civil appointments tenable for 5 years only, a Civilian would in these Provinces, probably get his permanent Districts in about 14 or 15 years instead of, as at present, after 20 years and more service, and more men would have the chance of holding Commissionerships and Board of Revenue appointments during their service than they have at present—more would get their Districts while they were in the prime of life instead of toiling on as Joint-Magistrates after their hair had turned grey and they had put in four-fifths of their service for pension; and not only would there be no loss to efficiency but rather a gain by a more frequent introduction of fresh blood into the higher appointments which are now held by a comparatively small number of men, we may say, for life. If all or any of these advantages can be gained by a saving of expenditure, these suggestions, we submit, are worthy of the Committee's consideration. Besides, we believe, that a reference to the whole correspondence on the N. W. P. new District scheme, and the amalgamation of Oudh with the N. W. P. Despatches, will show that it was the intention of the Secretary of State and the Government of India to reduce *future* N. W. P. Collectorships to a maximum pay of Rs. 1833-5-4 per mensem, and it has been laid down as one of the duties of the Finance Committee to ascertain and report whether the changes effected by these schemes have been carried out, or whether the proposed reforms have fallen short of what their authors intended. What is required is the greatest efficiency at the lowest reasonable cost; if by adopting the five-year principle in the higher civil appointments, promotion will be so accelerated as to give Civilians their permanent Districts some five or six years earlier than they are at present obtainable, the lowering of the District Officer's salaries to 1833-5-4 per mensem is in the long run no pecuniary loss to the individual, and the saving to the State is considerable, and we submit that to retain officials on high salaries after they have qualified for full pension, is not only financially bad, but unfair on the tax-payer and on the country, and is a premium to men to remain on for little other purpose than that of making purses for themselves. If the anomalous plan of paying some men higher salaries than others for doing the same work, and the present apparently extravagant system are sound in policy and tend to the highest efficiency, it will be something for the public to know that a full and impartial enquiry has established this fact. It is nonsense to urge that you cannot get just *as good men* on Rs. 1833 per mensem as District Magistrates and Colectors, with a retiring pension of £1000 a year. As a fact education has increased, population has increased, competition is more keen. In every Civil Service Examination two hundred men compete for 25 to 30 vacancies, and there is little or nothing to choose between 2-3rds of them. The second 30 are just as good as the first 30 practically. India was not made for the services, but the services for India. It may be all very well to talk of the *disagremens* of the service, but the patent fact remains that notwithstanding the said *disagremens* fully competent men are easily and abundantly got for the Civil Service in Ceylon at a much lower pay.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

IT is well known that the Indian Budget does not, even under favourable circumstances, excite much interest in the House of Commons. This year it has been treated with less consideration than usual. It was introduced in the "last hours of a moribund Parliament." On the 21st ultimo when at half-past six the House of Commons went into committee to receive the Under-Secretary's statement, it was a signal for Hon'ble members to withdraw. The attendance at once fell to a low point, and the Under-Secretary for India was deserted even by all his colleagues, with the exception of his immediate predecessor, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth. Mr. Stafford Howard was obliged to admit, in view of the empty benches around him, that there "must be some attraction outside the House." No such attraction is, however, needed to make hon'ble members leave the House when Indian affairs come under discussion. A debate upon questions connected with India, though it be England's greatest dependency which has been justly described as the brightest jewel in the British diadem, has always sufficed to thin the House, whether there be any attraction outside it or not. The Under-Secretary had nothing whatever to say on his own account. He frankly confessed that not having any great acquaintance with the subject, he had caused to be prepared "a statement of explanation." We do not know who drew up the paper for Mr. Stafford Howard; but it bears internal evidence of Sir John Strachey's authorship. Very many copies of this statement which, we are told, covered at least two score sheets of foolscap, had been distributed about the House, and were in the hands of Hon'ble members. It must, however, be said

to Mr. Stafford Howard's credit, that he read the statement in stentorian tones.

A statement upon Indian finances made in the House of Commons under the circumstances mentioned above could not be expected to excite much interest. And it does not at all seem surprising that there should have been no attempt at discussion. The whole affair was, indeed, so very tame and disappointing that many of the London papers did not even notice it. The debate was, however, somewhat enlivened by the amendment which Mr. Samuel Smith had placed upon the paper, declaring that the condition of affairs in India was such as to cause grave anxiety. Mr. Smith, although he abandoned his amendment, did not fail to bring the state of India to the notice of the House. He said that the finances of India were in a most deplorable condition, the expenditure having risen from £57,000,000 in 1876 to over £75,000,000 in 1886; and that almost every branch of the service showed a large increase in expenditure during those ten years. Comparing the material condition of the Indians with that of the English people, Mr. Smith showed that there was 60 times more taxable property in England than in India. This estimate may be approximately correct, as it does not differ materially from that of Mr. Fawcett, who calculated that England is fifty-six times richer than India. In a country containing a population over 200 millions, only 300,000 persons are subject to the income-tax, there being but one person in 700 with an income of 50lbs. a year. These figures, Mr. Smith contended, ought to convince anyone of the extreme poverty and the extraordinary absence of wealth in India. Direct taxation can never be suited to a poor country like ours; but the theorists and pedantic doctrinaires to whose hands our destinies have been committed will not understand this simple proposition. Mr. Smith strongly advocated a re-arrangement of the taxation of India, and he rightly insisted that that re-arrangement ought to be one which met the desires of the population, and which corresponded with their strong beliefs, traditions and habits. He recommended the re-imposition of customs duties on a moderate scale, accompanied by corresponding excise duties. Remembering that the abolition of these duties was forced upon the Indian Government by the pressure brought to bear by the Manchester interest, which is all-powerful, we have no hope that Mr. Smith's recommendation will be adopted. As a recognised authority on the silver question, Mr. Smith suggested that England should join the other nations of Europe in re-establishing the old bi-metallic system. In his admirable treatise entitled *Gold and Silver* he has proved it to demonstration that it is only the opposition of England that stands in the way of the adoption of bi-metallism. As to the general administration of India, Mr. Smith maintained that it was too costly. He said:—"We unfairly excluded the natives of India from holding the higher posts in the Government. He should like to see a return of the posts held by natives of the value of £1,000 and upwards. His own impression was that not 5 per cent. of the higher posts in India were held by the natives the salaries of which were equal to £1,000 a year. There was a deep discontent among the natives. They believed that we had broken faith with them, and they asked that they should receive fair play and be allowed to compete more fairly with Europeans for the higher posts in the Government. If they allowed the natives more freely to enter the Government service the expenses of administration would be very greatly lessened. The number and amount of pensions which English officials received would be largely reduced. The amount spent in pensions was enormous and was constantly growing. The natives regarded this as a drain on their wealth and not without reason." The best way to put a stop to this drain would certainly be to employ Indians largely in the higher ranks of the public service. Common fairness demands that costly foreign agency should not be imported for doing work which can be performed as well by cheap indigenous labour. But in India this sound principle is more honoured in the breach than in the observance thereof.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who naturally took an active part in the discussion, maintained that there was nothing in the financial condition of India to warrant the amendment which Mr. Smith had placed on the paper. His Lordship thought that there was nothing to cause grave anxiety, nor could it be argued with any amount of force that the expenditure was excessive, or that it necessitated a resort to taxes repugnant to native opinion. We are really very sorry, for the sake of Lord Randolph Churchill's reputation, that he should have expressed those views without due consideration. His lordship admitted in his Budget speech of last year that there were weighty objections to the re-imposition of the income-tax in India. Yet the Government of India has revived the income-tax. If the re-imposition of the income-tax is not a resort to taxation repugnant to Indian opinion and habits, no tax could well be regarded as such. The continued fall in the value of the silver alone is calculated to cause grave anxiety for the future of Indian finance, even if we should deliberately shut our eyes to every thing else. It is, however, only fair to say that Lord Randolph did not take a rosy view as to the financial state of India. His lordship admitted that Indian finances require careful consideration and management. Sir George Campbell, who followed Lord Randolph, agreed with Mr. Smith in thinking that the financial position of India was such as to cause grave anxiety. He confessed that he has always been somewhat of a pessimist as to Indian finance; and that his anxiety was not much relieved by the *colour de rose* statements of the Under-Secretary of State. He clearly explained the causes which had brought about the present unfortunate condition of Indian finance. He made some very sensible observations on the question of public works. He referred to the extent to which the revenues of dumb and helpless India were sacrificed to the pressure of promoters and directors of companies in the city of London. He deprecated the appropriation of the famine fund towards paying the guarantee for the Indian Midland Railway. The Bengal Central Railway, which was the first instance of Railway construction by private enterprise under the new policy announced by Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring, instead of paying the magnificent dividends anticipated by its sanguine projectors, does not even earn enough to meet its working expenses. Hence it is that a permanent guarantee has been given to the Company. "The fact was," as Sir George Campbell pertinently observed, "that a much firmer Government was needed to resist the pressure put upon them by speculators and promoters, and even by members of Parliament. The Indian Council ought to be strengthened so as to render it more capable of resisting pressure." Sir James Fergusson sought to justify the abolition of the import duties by the argument that the taxes upon imported goods fell upon the consumer. But he conveniently ignored or overlooked the facts that England raises no less than 20 millions by levying duties upon imported goods which fall upon the British consumer. If England, the great apostle of free trade, is justified in taxing imported goods, why should not India be allowed to do so? Sir James Fergusson was, however, constrained to admit that the abolition of the import duties, especially the cotton duties, was unpopular in India. The significance of this admission coming, as it does, from a representative of Manchester in the House of Commons, cannot be overrated.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AFTER a Cabinet Council held on July 20, the Gladstone Ministry resigned. The resignation has been accepted, and Lord Salisbury has been summoned to Osborne. It is reported that Lord Hartington will not enter the Cabinet. The names of the members who will form the Cabinet, under Lord Salisbury, have not been announced, but it is expected to consist of Lords Salisbury, Iddesleigh, Halsbury, Ashbourne, Harrowby, Cranbrook, Carnarvon, and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, in the Lords; and of Sir M. H. Beach, Sir R. A. Cross, Lord R. Churchill, Lord G. Hamilton, Lord J. Manners, Colonel Sir F. A. Stanley, Mr. Smith, and Mr Stanhope in the Commons—with, perhaps, one or two unimportant alterations.

REUTER tells us that the Prince of Wales and a distinguished company were entertained on Friday last, by the past Viceroys, and the past and present Secretaries of State for India at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

IT is proposed to open, on the 1st of August, an EVENING SCHOOL, in the premises of the Metropolitan Institution. The School is intended only for Entrance candidates. They will be divided into four classes, and will be taught in English, Mathematics, History and Sanskrit. The Professors and teachers of the Metropolitan Institution, who are the projectors of the scheme, we see, have for the present undertaken to take up the teaching work. The scheme is a good one, and merits success.

THE progress of the *Statesman* libel case, which is being tried at the Criminal Sessions, is watched with anxious interest. Mr. Gasper is for the prosecution and Mr. W. C. Bonnerji for the defence. Mr. Gasper in his opening address on Thursday last justly said that "he could not think of any trial where the matter in issue were more weighty, and where the matters to be determined were more important, both to the Crown, to the public, and to the prisoner than those which have to be determined in the present case." Mr. Miller, who originally instituted the case in the Police Court, is dead, but that does not make the slightest difference so far as the criminal law is concerned. The offence with which Mr. Knight is charged was not an offence against an individual, but against the public and the State. It is in the interests of the public and of the communinty that all *persons* should be secured, not only as regards their persons and property but as regards some thing which is far higher and of a greater value, their reputations. The following witnesses were examined and cross-examined on the first day. Mr. Paul Knight, the manager of the *Statesman*; Mr. Macgregor, Barrister-at-Law, who was deputed by Mr. Miller to settle the terms on which the *retractation* by the *Statesman* which was at one time proposed, was to run; and Mr. Dignam, one of the attorneys of Mr. Miller. Mr. Gasper put the statements made by the accused before the committing Magistrate, and then the case for the prosecution closed. Mr. Bonnerji asked that the other witnesses who had been examined in the court below be tendered for cross-examination. Mr. Gasper said that he was *not* compelled to do so. The burden of proof lay with the defence and not the prosecution. Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, the presiding Judge, decided the point in favor of the prosecution. Mr. Bonnerji in his opening address for the defence on Friday last stated that the imputations against Mr. Miller were made in good faith and for the public good, on sufficient evidence. The address was a masterly one well worthy of the high reputation which Mr. Bonnerji has attained as an advocate and lawyer,—one the like of which is not often heard in our courts. In some of its phases it recalled to our mind the defence of Amir Khan by Mr. Anstey. Mr. Bonnerji then proceeded to examine witnesses for the defence.

WE learn from the Report on Lunatic Asylums in Bengal for 1885 that during the year there were 93 new admissions of criminal lunatics, 27 of whom were charged with murder, and 7 with attempt to commit suicide. In the classification under different forms of insanity, we find that *seven* have been classed as "not insane." If they are *not insane*, then why are they in the Lunatic Asylum? Is "no insanity" a form of insanity? We should think not. Of the causes of insanity, the chief were, as usual, the excessive use of ganja and intemperance.

WE deeply regret to announce the death on Sunday last of the Rev. Mr. Dall. He died at the ripe old age of 71 years, sincerely loved and esteemed by all classes of the native community. He was sent to India by the American

Unitarian Mission in 1885, and his philanthropic work in this country was highly appreciated by all who came in contact with him. He mixed familiarly with all who showed the least desire to improve by his teaching. His amiable manners, his ardent zeal and thorough sincerity, attached many of our young men to him. His familiar figure and cheerful countenance will be greatly missed. An eye-witness says:—"The scene we witnessed on Monday evening last will long remain in our memory; and if the spirit of our dear departed friend hovered over the grave, it must have felt intensely gratified. Never since the death of David Hare, had such a large number of Hindoos followed the dead body of a Christian to its last resting place. The coffin was literally covered with flowers and garlands, and every face in the large assembly—of pupils, ex-pupils, and friends—was downcast with grief." The memory of his philanthropic mission will long remain in the minds of the grateful people among whom he worked. May his bones rest in peace!

NOT long ago we noticed with much pleasure the growing liberal and tolerant spirit in which the Hindu community showed readiness to receive back into its bosom such England returned gentlemen as were prepared to comply with the reasonable requirements of society. We further expressed an earnest hope that the example then set by the son of Babu Abinash Chunder Ghose would be largely followed. It affords us, therefore, very great pleasure to see our hope, partially at least, fulfilled. Babu Amrito Lal Roy, a high class *Vaidya* of Garipha, who has recently returned from America and who is well known in connection with his late contribution to the *North American Review*, has, with the consent and approval of the leaders of his community and with the sanction of the *Pundits* of *Bhatpara*, gone through the necessary ceremonies of expiation, and has been restored to caste in right orthodox style. The community and its leaders are to be congratulated on the advancement they are daily making and on the rational view that is at last being taken in these matters. It is of the utmost moment that these young men—the flower of their race in some cases—should have reasonable facilities given them of rejoining society, should they be so inclined, and no efforts should be spared to gain them over. A spirit of broad-minded tolerance and mutual concessions are all that is required to gain the end, and the only wonder is that with public opinion sufficiently advanced on the question, more progress should not have been made than has been the case. Hindu Society now feels the necessity and desirability of accepting a less rigid standard of expiation than what the old *Sastras* laid down as the full measure, and is very properly doing all to be satisfied with such substitutes and mitigations as the law has provided under certain cases, in favour of those that may be really desirous to avail of its indulgences. The door has now been well opened, and it remains only to be seen if our young friends on their return from foreign countries will have self-respect and moral courage enough to rejoin the Society that is ready to take them back into its bosom. The leaders of their community can no longer be charged with narrow-minded and irrational bigotry, and they should now take care that they in their turn are not so charged by being slow or reluctant to avail themselves of the excellent opportunities they are being afforded.

THE following sensible remarks made by Sir Richard Temple in his speech in the House of Commons in January last, on the employment of native agency to effect reduction of expenditure will, at the present juncture, be read with considerable interest:—

"I rejoice to see that the noble Lord the Secretary of State for India (Lord Randolph Churchill) proposes an inquiry by this House as to the results of the Indian administration since the Crown assumed the government of India, nearly 30 years ago. This inquiry implies no disparagement whatever to the noble progress which has been attained in India during that time. But it does imply that we may still direct this progress into higher walks of social or political advancement, and towards movements of a character affecting the self-education of the Indian people in the best and loftiest sense. It is true, on the one hand, that, as responsible for the defence of the country, we must keep in our own hands the supreme direction of affairs. In that we can admit of no participation; and, therefore, we must have Europeans, in those posts which demand British-born capacity. But short of this, on the other hand, we should try to promote Natives more and more in the Public Service, always without prejudice to the rights of the European officers actually in that Service. We should improve the salary, furlough and pension rules for Native officials. We should raise the Natives of India more and more to positions in which they will feel responsible for evincing energy, self-reliance, and promptitude. This is, indeed, that practical education which lasts through life. But, further, we should impart national education to them as forming a nation. Such education consists in teaching them the art of self-government in local affairs, in inducing them to take a lively interest in the management of their Provincial concerns, in causing them to perform those many honorary duties which are performed by municipal magnates in our British towns at home, and by the country gentlemen in our countries—in cautiously introducing among them the municipal franchise primarily, and afterwards that elective or electoral system which is the life of our body politic. In finding aright the legitimate aspirations which they now have, and in inspiring them with an ambition yet nobler than any which they now possess, we shall imbue them with a real loyalty, of which we had an earnest the other day, when hostilities with Russia were threatened; and we shall render them, as a mighty mass, a source of strength to the British Empire at large."

The adjourned Meeting of the Senate to reconsider the rules for the award of State Scholarships was held on Saturday last. The proceedings were opened by MR. COTTON, who moved an amendment on the recommendation of the Syndicate to the effect that the limit of age be reduced to 18; that the selection be made by open competition, the standard being the Entrance Examination; and that every 3rd year Mahomedans only be allowed to compete. In support of his motion Mr. Cotton spoke at great length. He held that the age of 21 or 23 was beyond what should be the limit. He was convinced that to send a young man of 23 to England would be to place him in a false position, as he would be older by 3 or 4 years to English students who take their degrees at 21 or 22. Indian students should be on an equality as regards age with English youths. The age of 19 was, therefore, the proper limit, or rather 18. Youths going to England and studying there 3 years should be in a position to return a youngman still,—and eligible for appointments under Government; 18 was well suited to enable students to pass through the curriculum of Oxford and Cambridge, and come out fit for any Government employment. He was of opinion that the Syndicate or any other body was not in a position to *select* scholars in a satisfactory way and the result would be demoralising. A *selected* youth may be unfit his countrymen and the Government. Competitive Examination is most beneficial. Adverting to the last clause of the amendment he said: "the objection will be why give way to caste prejudices,—why not an open competition of all races, castes and creeds? The reply was that there were political reasons why a sound system should be broken through. It is well-known that Mahomedans and Hindus at 18 coming to a competitive Examination, the Hindus will always beat the Mahomedans. Government was, therefore, justified in reserving a proportion for Mahomedans who are 1-3rd of the total population of Bengal. Their wealth, their historic antecedents &c entitled them to every consideration."

THE CHAIRMAN proposed to divide the amendment definitely into 3 substantive amendments. (*applause*)

MR. TAWNEY thought the three parts hang on one another. If one portion is carried and another rejected, it will throw the other portions in the cold in this hot country.

MR. MCDONALD thought there was a difficulty, as the amendment went directly against the Resolution of Government.

THE CHAIRMAN then agreed to discuss the amendment as a whole. The amendment was then seconded by Babu Krishna Kamal Bhattacharjee.

NAWAB Abdul Luteef thought strictly the question of age was not before the Senate. Government limited age to 21 as the object was not to send boys of undeveloped capacities to England. He could not understand what good reduction of age to 18 would produce. He said it was better that a boy of 18 should not be sent to England amid so many temptations.

MR. ROWE wished to be facetious. He said, "at a dinner at Oxford and Cambridge, health of Sir George Campbell was proposed. as of a child 'born out of due time.' The same may be said of Mr. Cotton!" The suggestion that Indian youths at 22 will be older than English students, does not hold, as the speaker was done out of a £40 scholarship by a student older than himself from Dublin. He had a book sometime ago "The Civil Service for the C. S. is doomed"! (The joke was expected to create an outburst of cachination, but the only symptom visible was that of disgust.) He was of opinion likewise that competition is not always the best way of getting the best men. He had experience of this. Therefore the proposal of the Syndicate was good:—it should be Examination tempered by nomination.

DR. GURUDAS BANNERJEE spoke at great length. He held that the questions raised by Mr. Cotton were *ultra vires*. The Donor is the Government, and, therefore, he urged that the conditions imposed by Government should be respected. He thought the Senate was arrogating to themselves the dignity of advisers to Government and suggesting quite a different system. This was not propriety of procedure. The speaker then commenced to traverse the arguments used at the former meeting, but was checked by Mr. Amir Ali who thought it was out of order. In replying to Mr. Cotton's recommendation of a competitive Examination the Doctor said: "Well, the Examiners will have to be paid, where is the money to come from! ! ! !" He was particularly eloquent when he said, "Leave discretion in the hands of the Syndicate—now that Mr. Cotton is a member; though formerly their opinion could have been challenged, it will be respected now that the mover has become a member."

Dr. R Mitra did not care at all about the scholarships. He thought one in seventy millions would not even yield rennet enough to curdle the milk of Bengalee humanity, much less to sweeten it. The Civil Service scholarships did not at all quicken the motion of Bengali life, and their stoppage did not slacken it in the least. The earth moved on exactly at the same rate at all times, and the speaker did not expect any quickness from the new scholarships. He looked upon it as a sop to the Cerberus and nothing more. It referred to Civil Service appointments, but no one under the rules framed would attain that. He objected to the recommendation of the Syndicate, not because he cared for the scholarships for his countrymen, but because it involved a slur on the University. The object of the scholarships was to enable Indian youths to perfect their education by studying either at the University of Cambridge or Oxford. and the proper persons to go would be those who required further study. The rule, however, made only M. A's. eligible, and the admission necessarily was that our University D. L's. and M.A's. were worthless, and they should go over the same or lower degrees in England. The London and some other Universities had already accepted our degrees to be equal to theirs, and the speaker would not undo that. He thought teachers like Messrs. Tawney and Croft and others in their respective spheres were quite equal to the best in England and they should be able to teach the University courses as well here as in England; and if such be not the case, measures should be taken to improve our Universities and not to send one specimen every year to England with a label affixed on its forehead that it was worthless. The speaker then dwelt at length condemning the want of good breeding, taste and propriety displayed by Mr. Rowe in carping at the time of birth of Mr. Cotton, the alleged pre-eminence of nomination over competition which he thought was essentially the same as autocracy tempered with mercy, ridiculing the overflowing loyalty of Dr. Gurudas Banerjee, whom he described as the Standing Counsel of the Syndicate, and his misconstruction of law, and hoped that as gratitude was a lively expectation of favours to come the learned Doctor's services would not be forgotten.

Mr. Medlicott in a short but pithy speech approved of the amendment as he thought youths of 18 would have more chance of their character being formed in England than in India.

The amendment was then put to the vote but was lost, 12 voting for and 18 against it.

Mr. Amir Ali then moved to raise the limit of age to 23, but it was lost, so was another amendment to limit the age to 21. The recommendation of the Syndicate was then carried. The Muhammadans lost the opportunity of getting for certain a scholarship every three years by forgetting the maxim that "a bird in hand is better than two in the bush."

TELEGRAMS.

LORD Granville has announced his intention of retiring into private life in second stage.

A DUEL between General Boulanger and Baron de Lareinty was fought on July 17, with pistols and resulted in both principals being uninjured. General Boulanger fired in the air.

A CIRCULAR from the Commissioners of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition announces the resolution that subscriptions will be received in India and the Colonies for a testimonial to the Prince of Wales in recognition of his eminent services in connection with the Exhibition.

AN OFFICIAL notice has been issued stating that the traffic on the railway between Ambala and Saharanpur has been resumed, and that the mails are now arriving regularly at Simla.

SOME private capitalists are in negotiation with the Government for the construction of a railway between Hurdwar and Rajpura.

THE treaty of extradition between the United States and the English Government, which has been signed, has been referred to a Committee of the Senate at Washington.

INFORMATION has been received that the Secretary of State has sanctioned in part the reorganization scheme for the Telegraph Department. The extent of the Secretary of State's concessions are at present unknown.

IT HAS BEEN ascertained that shortly before leaving India Lord Northbrook wrote a memorandum strongly advocating the summer residence of the Government of India at Simla. Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State, expressed his concurrence in Lord Northbrook's views.

NEWS from the Boundary Commission states that Colonel Ridgeway was at Khannab on the 12th Inst. The bulk of the mission under Major Bax have arrived at Shadean, the climate of which they find very good.

THE marriage ceremony of the Amir of Kabul's eldest son took place on the 10th of June. The city was ordered to be illuminated in honor of the occasion.

THE Amir has opened a Dispensary in the city, and placed it in charge of Dr. Abdul Kadie, late of Sialkot.

A TELEGRAM from Mandalay reports that a detachment of the Welsh Fusileers, under Lieutenant King, had an engagement at Yuatha Shoay Bo, with 800 dakaits, killing 26 and capturing 118.

CHOLERA is reported to be decreasing in Italy.

WITH the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Viceroy has been pleased to notify the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force, the administration of which has hitherto been vested in the Government of the Punjab, to the command of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

IN THE evidence given in the Crawford-Dilke case on July 22, Captain Forster admitted having committed adultery with Mrs. Crawford. The evidence having closed, Mr. Mathews, counsel for the plaintiff, addressed the Court, during which Sir Charles Dilke thrice interrupted him, and excitedly protested against the learned gentleman's allusions regarding Sir Charles's private character.

THE attempt made to remove the stigma cut on Sir Charles Dilke's character by the disclosures made in course of the Crawford Dilke case has proved ineffectual. Reuter says: "The jury has found that the Queen's Proctor's case has failed; and the divorce originally granted to Mr. Crawford has been accordingly confirmed." At the same time the confession made by Mrs. Crawford in open court and the damaging disclosures made by some of the other witnesses have made Sir Charles's position worse.

A GRAND Naval Review took place on July 23 at Portsmouth in honor of the Indian and Colonial visitors, but owing to the unfavourable weather the spectacle was rather marred. Some of the trucks conveying the visitors round the dockyard got derailed, and one was overturned, the result being that several visitors were injured. Lunch was served on board the troopship *Euphrates*. The reserve Squadron presented an imposing line off Spithead, and as the *Orantes* and torperdo boats steamed past the turret ship *Colassus*, the submarine mines were exploded. The Queen reviewed the fleet from the royal yacht.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the reciept of the following books and pamphlets:—

1 Report on the working of the Registration Department, Central Provinces for 1885-86.
2 Returns showing the Total quantities of the principal articles carried by Railway, during the quarter ending September 1885.
3 Meteorological Returns for February 1886.
4 Review of the Reports on Estates under Government management in the C. Provinces for 1886.
5 Report on the Trade between Assam and the adjoining foreign countries, 1885-86.
6 Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, April 1886.
7 Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of B. India for May 1886 & Co.
8 The Friend of China-June 1886.
9 The Report of the Indian Silver Association, 1886.
10 Ananda Kadumbini—for Phalgun,
11 The Theosophist for June and July 1886.
12 The Voice of India, May and June 1886.
13 Banga Rabi for Sravan 1293. B. E.
14 Amrita, by Babu Mohan Chand Datta 1293 B. E.
15 Bangalir Europe Darsana, published by Pratapa Chandra Ghosh.
16. Review of the Management of Estates in the Court of Ward in Oudh for 1885
17. Bharati, for Asar, 1293 B. E.
18. Half-yearly Price List of Mr. Johami Faber Manufacturer of Superior Lead and Coloured Pencils &c.

Darlington's Pain-Curer.—This famous and popular remedy is warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Cold, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Per bottle Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2: Packing As. 8. The word, Pain-Curer & No More Pains!!! are our Trade Marks. Darlington & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. ☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

Rani Rajbansi Kumar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge In Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S Infallible PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Babu Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 26th August 1883,—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous Infallible PAIN-CURER by return of post.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EEFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Suprintendent of London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jong's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R.C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, etc., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases for which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acripness and of hurtful properties.

The Doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use, for a table spoonful of the liquid poured into a tumbler of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July 21, 1886.*

Note.—Read S. D. C. for Sub-Deputy Collector; M. and C. for Magistrate and Collector; O. J. M. and D. C for Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, O. D. M. and D. C. for Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; D. M. and D. C. for Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector: A. M. and C. for Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

General.—13th July—Mr. H. G. Sharp, C. S. reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 22nd June.

15th July—Baboo Asutosh Gupta, Offg Personal Asst, to the Comr, Burdwan Divn leave for six months.

16th July—Baboo Dwarka Nath Bose, S. D. C. Julpigoree, leave for two months in extension.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, Comr, Patna, Divn, to act as Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C. S. I.

Mr. J. Boxwell, M. and C. Gya, to act as Comr, Chittagong during the absence, of Mr. F. M. H. Halliday.

Mr. A. Manson, M. and C. Chittagong, to act as Comr, Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. R. Lyall.

Mr. S. J. Douglas, O. J. M. and D. C. Chittagong, to act as M. and C. of that dist, during the absence of Mr. A. Manson.

17th July—Mr. J. Beames, Comr of the Burdwan Divn, leave for two months and five days, from 1st Aug.

Capt W. G. Morey Central Bengal Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months on medl certe, from 1st inst.

Moulvie Abul Khair Mahomed Abdus Subhan, O. D. M. and D. C, Shahabad, is transfd temply to Sasseram.

19th July—Mr. E. B. Harris, O. J. M. and D. C. Dacca, leave for three months, from 15th prox.

20th July—The followg gentlemen are apptd to act, until further orders, as D. M. and D. C. and are posted to the Sudder stations of the dists mentioned opposite their names:—

Baboo Nityananda Bhar, M. A. Burdwan, Baboo Giris Chundra Dutt, B. A. Backergunge, Baboo Tara Prosanna Acharjya, B. A. Rajshahye, and Baboo Monmohon Chakravarty, M. A. Cuttack.

Kumar Girindra Narain Deb, A. M. and C. Rajshahye, is transfd temply to the Sudder station of Dinagepore.

Mr. H. H. Heard, O. D. M. and D. C. Julpigoree, leave for 42 days.

The L-G accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. W. Moore of his commn as Lieut in the Northern Bengal Voltr, Rifle Corps.

Mr. Charels James Soar to be Hony Lieut of the Cadet Corps, attached to the A. Company of the Northern Bengal Voltr Rifle Corps, vice Lieut W. Moore, resigned.

Maj W. F. Dodsworth to act as Cantmt Magte of Dinapore and Judge of the C. of S. C. of that Bantmt, during the absence of Major H. Boileu. Major Dodsworth is also to have, charge of the Dinapore sub-divn.

Police.—15th July—Mr. G. A. Patten, Asst Supdt of Police is posted to Cuttack, to have charge of the Gurjhat Mehals Police.

Ecclesiastical—14th July—The Rev W. C. Bell has been granted by the Secy of State an extension of leave on medl certe for four months.

20th July—The Rev W. Ulyat, Chapln of Dacca, leave for three months from 9th Aug or subsequent date.

Registration—19th July—Baboo Nobokishore Singha Thakur to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Bishenpore, Bancoora, vice Baboo Ram Singha Deo, deed.

20th July—Mr. W. D. Blyth, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, to act as Inspr-Genl of Registration, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, from 19th inst.

Education—16th July—Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, Principal, Calcutta Madrasah, reported his departure from India, on special leave on 3rd inst.

Baboo Piyari Mohun Sen to act in class IV, from 22nd March, vice Baboo Bioyadhur Das.

Baboo Debendro Nath Bose to act in class IV, from 31st March, vice Baboo Krishna Chandro Roy, on deputation.

Opium—14th July—Mr. R. W. Blair, Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent, has been granted by the Secy of State an extension of leave on sick certificate for three months.

17th July—Mr. G. Field, Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Motiharii Behar Agency, leave for three months, from 13th prox.

Mr. J. Christian, Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Tirhoot Behar Agency, to act as Sub-Dy Opium Agent, of Motihar during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. Field.

Medical—16th July—Surg Maj W. Flood Murray, Civil Surg of Bhagulpore, leave for two months and eighteen days.

19th July—Surg T. R. Macdonald, Offg Civil Surg. Backergunge, leave of one month.

Surg Maj F. C. Nicholson, Offg Civil Surg of Patna, and Supdt of the Temple Medl School, on leave for three months.

Surg-Maj H. Whitwell, Offg Principal Asst to the Opium Agent, Behar, to act, in addn to his own duties, as Civil Surg of Patna and Supdt of the Temple Medl School, during the absence, on leave, of Surg-Maj F. C. Nicholson.

Dr. T. Lyons, Offg Civil Medl Officer, Pooree, leave for one month and twenty-seven days.

Public Works Department—Bengal, 19th July—The L-G is pleased to make the followg promotions in the Engr Estabmt of the Public Works Dept from the dates specified:—

Mr. R O. Clayton from Asst Engr. first grade, to Exe Engr, fourth grade, promtd 4th May, tempy.

Mr. W. B. Bestic from Asst Engr, first grade, to Exe Engr, fourth grade promtd 25th May, tempy.

Mr. T. Butler from Asst Engr, first grade, to Exe Engr, fourth grade, promtd 28th May, tempy.

Irrigation—20 h July—Baboo Khetter Nath Chatterjee, Exe Engr, Third Calcutta Divn, to be Exe Engr of the Burdwan Divn, vice Mr j F. W. Joseph, B. S C.

Jail Department—13th July—Mr. B. De. made over charge of the Hoogly Jail to Surg Maj E. G. Russel on 8th July.

13th July—Mr. J. A. Hopkins made over charge of the Nuddea Jail to Asst Surg Nil Kant Chatterjee on 30th June.

16th July—Surg Maj G. C. Roy made over charge of the Burdwan Jail to Asst Surg Gopal chundra De on 19th July.

Advertisements.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 29th July, 1886, *at* 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the Resolution of the Town Council passed on the 15th June—

(*a*) Directing that in future when any new drain has to be constructed for the benefit of any hut or huts, of which the owners are tenants-at-will, notice be served upon the owner of the land, and the drain be constructed at his expense, but if the drain attached to any hut or huts falls into disrepair after construction, in consequence of the neglect of the hut-owner, then the owner of the hut or huts shall be called upon to put the drain into repair.

2. To consider the Resolution of the Town Council passed at the Meeting held on the 22nd June that an additional rule be passed under Section 24 of the Tramways Act for providing bells to the cars running after dusk, especially on the Chowringhee and Kidderpore lines.

3. To confirm the proposed modified bye-laws for cemeteries.

At the close of the Special General Meeting, the usual Quarterly Meeting will be held.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

431

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

Vice-President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

THE *Bonus* for the five years ending 31st December, 1885, is (for each annual premium paid during the period) at the rate of £1-9s. per centum per annum, *calculated* on the total sum assumed, and previously declared and unsurrendered Bonuses, being equal to a Bonus of £7-5s. per cent. for the quin quennium.

All kinds of assurances effected.

Chief Office for India. 1, Hasting's Street, CALCUTTA.

CHARLES J. G. PATERSON,
Local Life Manager.

419

No. 429.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF RAJSHAYE,

SUIT No. 39 OF 1884, EXECUTION No. 92 OF 1886.

Decree for Rs. 87,800, & subsequent interest & costs.

Octavius Steel, *versus* J. D. Maseyk and another,
Decreeholder.....Judgment Debtors.

In satisfaction of the above decree the 16 annas right title and interest of the judgement debtors in and to the following valuable landed properties situated in Maldah and Rajmehal, civil jurisdiction Rajshaye and Nya Doomka, on the banks of the "river Ganges, comprising Zemindaries and Indigo lands with all the" Bunkur, Fulkur, Julkur, ferries, ghats, waterways and other rights thereto appertaining will be sold to the highest bidders at the Court House, Rampore Beauleah, Rajshaye, on Monday the 16th day of August 1886.—

Towjee No.		Supposed area in Bigghas.	Sudder & Stub Jummas as shown in old records.	
116	Codwa Nimgachee with Lakroj Jageer Sobratakhan ...	6332	288	2124

(The chief Depot, dwelling house, yard, roads, ghats, river frontages and of the Rajmehal Stone Copy Ld. are situated on this lot, and there is a fine site for a small Indigo Factory to work the surrounding Dearah and high land.)

142	Lukheepore ...	638	21.15	97
143	do ...	991	27·3	123
128	Mowza Dahortolla ...	4894	3·15	1275

(This lot was considerably washed away but is acreting rapidly.)

120	Turruff Polasgachee and Sirai Gobindpore	23·485	794·11	713

(This lot comprises a considerable portion of Rajmehal proper.)

Two Lakraj Jageers called Jeetoo Lusker and Hingow Khan.—

Thirty jageers, paying a small rent, situate in Pergunnah Kankjole in and about Palasgachee. The Towjee Register numbers of which respectively are—178, 233, 197, 179, 271, 209, 206, 220, 239, 232, 194, 268, 310, 292, 198, 223, 182, 205, 236, 250, 229, 234, 263, 221, 216, 210, 226, 257, 217, and 270.

Any further information and particulars, and inspection of the collection and other papers, can be obtained on application to

G. S. SYKES
Zemindaree Agent
Kalliachuck—Malda or
1, Grants Lane, *Calcutta.*

July 1886, 429

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES.

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis, irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsule, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin diseases.

The Capsule are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar and two or three of them taken before meals possess the same medical properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature, printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

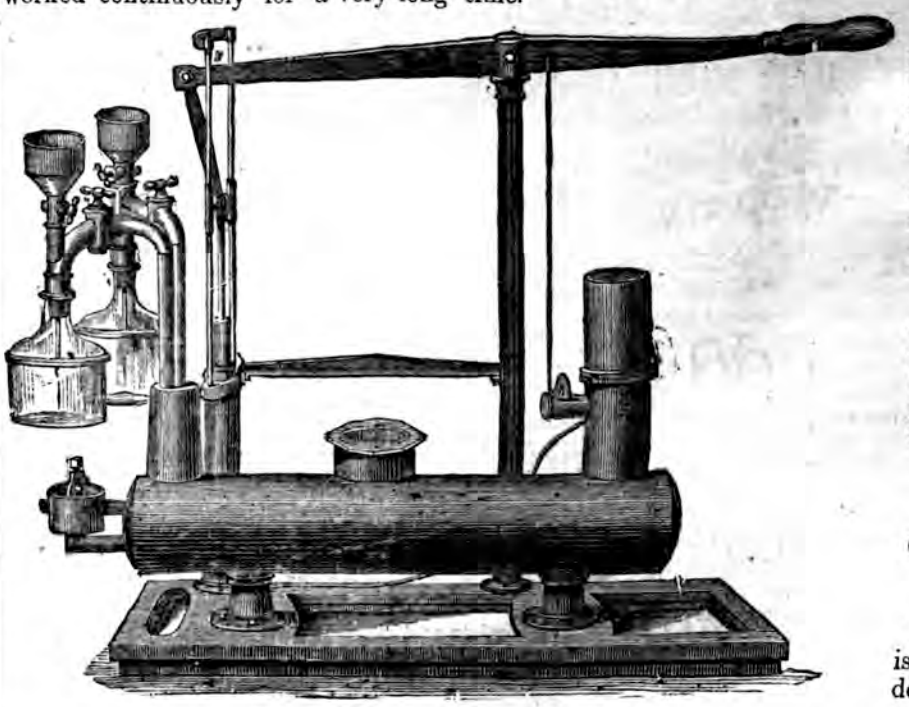
Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R., Scott Thomson and Co. 427

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand the for production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

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430

Notice.

Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Rajnarrain Ghose late of Sobharam Bysack's Lane Calcutta merchant deceased has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose of Sobharam Bysack's Lane aforesaid one of the Executers named in the said Will of the deceased.

WATKINS & Co.,
Attorneys.

12th July 1886.

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